

§ 831.2008

5 CFR Ch. I (1–1–01 Edition)

(d) If the current and/or former spouse refuses to acknowledge the notification or the employee or Member is otherwise unable to obtain the acknowledgement, the employee or Member must submit—

(1) Affidavits signed by two individuals who witnessed the employee's or Member's attempt to personally notify the current or former spouse. The witnesses must attest that they were in the presence of the employee or Member and the current or former spouse when the employee or Member gave or attempted to give the notification form to the current or former spouse and that the employee's or Member's purpose should have been clear to the current or former spouse; or

(2) The current mailing address of the current or former spouse. OPM will attempt to notify (by certified mail—return receipt requested) the current or former spouse at the address provided by the employee or Member. Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the lump-sum credit will not be paid until at least 20 days after OPM receives the signed return receipt.

(e) If an OPM notice sent under paragraph (d)(2) of this section is returned and OPM has no reason to believe that the current or former spouse does not live at the address to which the notice was sent, OPM will re-mail the notice by first class mail and wait at least 20 days after the notice has been re-mailed before paying the refund.

[50 FR 20081, May 13, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 31936, Sept. 8, 1986; 55 FR 9106, Mar. 12, 1990; 55 FR 29340, July 19, 1990]

§ 831.2008 Waiver of spouse and/or former spouse notification requirement.

The current and/or former spouse notification requirement will be waived upon a showing that the current and/or former spouse's whereabouts cannot be determined. A request for waiver on this basis must be accompanied by—

(a) A judicial or administrative determination that the current and/or former spouse's whereabouts cannot be determined; or

(b) Affidavits by the former employee or Member and two other persons at least one of whom is not related to the former employee or Member attesting

to the inability to locate the current and/or former spouse and stating the efforts made to locate the current and/or former spouse.

§ 831.2009 Lump sum payments which include contributions made to a retirement system for employees of a nonappropriated fund instrumentality.

A lump sum payment will include employee contributions and interest as provided under subpart G of part 847 of this chapter.

[61 FR 41720, Aug. 9, 1996]

§ 831.2010 Transfers between retirement systems.

Transfers of employees' contributions between the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and other retirement systems for Federal or District of Columbia employees when made in accordance with Federal statute for the purpose of transferring retirement service credit to the other retirement system are not subject to the notice requirements or court order provisions of this subpart.

[51 FR 31937, Sept. 8, 1986]

§ 831.2011 Effect of part 772 of this chapter on CSRS lump-sum payments.

(a) An interim appointment under § 772.102 of this chapter does not affect the lump-sum payment of retirement contributions made to a separated employee unless it becomes effective within 31 days of the employee's separation from the service. An interim appointment effective within 31 days of the employee's separation makes the employee ineligible for the lump-sum payment. Payments made in error will be collected under subpart M of part 831 of this chapter.

(b) When an employee's separation is cancelled after the MSPB initial decision becomes final, when the Board issues a final order cancelling the employee's separation, or when the agency and the employee agree to cancel the separation, the agency must notify OPM and request the amount of the erroneous lump-sum payment.

(c) At the time the employee's separation is cancelled, the agency must deduct the amount of the lump-sum

payment from any back pay to which the employee is entitled as required by 5 CFR 550.805(e).

(d) Amounts recovered from back pay will not be subject to waiver consideration under 5 U.S.C. 8346(b). If there is no back pay or the back pay is insufficient to recover the erroneous payment, the employee may request that OPM waive the recovery of the uncollected portion of the overpayment. If waiver is not granted, the employee must repay the erroneous payment.

[57 FR 3713, Jan. 31, 1992]

Subpart U—Deposits for Military Service

SOURCE: 48 FR 38788, Aug. 26, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 831.2101 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes the procedures to be followed when an employee or Member (or survivor of an employee or Member) wishes to make a deposit for service, and when a former employee or Member who retires or separates from civilian service with title to annuity after September 8, 1982, but before October 1, 1983 (or survivor of such employee or Member), wishes to make a deposit for service.

§ 831.2102 Scope.

This subpart applies to all agencies with employees occupying positions subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives.

§ 831.2103 Definitions.

Employee shall have the same meaning as in 5 U.S.C. 8331(1).

Estimated earnings is an estimate of basic pay for a period of military service, as determined by an authorized official of the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Fund is the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

Member shall have the same meaning as in 5 U.S.C. 8331(2).

OPM is the Office of Personnel Management.

Period of service is the total years, months, and days from date of initial entry on active duty (or January 1, 1957, if that is later) to date of final discharge for enlisted military personnel, and to date of final release from active duty for officers and reservists. "Period of service" includes consecutive periods of service where there is no break in service, but does not include any lost time.

Service is active honorable military service performed after December 31, 1956.

Sufficient evidence of basic pay for service exists when the employee, Member, or survivor eligible to make a deposit for service provides copies of all official military pay documents, as identified in Federal Personnel Manual instructions published by OPM, which show the exact basic pay he or she received for a full period of service. If an employee, Member, or survivor does not have sufficient evidence of basic pay, he or she shall obtain a statement of estimated earnings from the appropriate branch of the military service.

Survivor shall have the same meaning as in 5 U.S.C. 8331(10).

§ 831.2104 Eligibility to make deposit.

The following individuals may make deposit for any full period of service performed before the separation on which title to civil service annuity is based:

(a) An employee or Member currently occupying a position subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and the survivor(s) of such an employee or Member who dies in service (including a person who was eligible to make a deposit under this paragraph but who failed to make the deposit before separation from service due to administrative error); and

(b) A former employee or Member who was separated with title to an annuity or who retired from a position subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, after September 8, 1982, and before October 1, 1983, and the survivor(s) of such an employee or Member.

[48 FR 38788, Aug. 26, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 20631, May 16, 1984]